

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1810.

[NUMBER 1277.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or Three Dollars,
if paid at the expiration of the year.
The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.
The Printing Office is kept at the old
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substantial manner.
From the fidelity of an experienced work-
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tom.
Orders respectfully solicited.
February 13, 1810.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING
A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stand-
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]
A SERMON
ON REGENERATION,
WITH AN
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at
present occupied by the Rev. Adam Ran-
kin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75
feet fronting on said street, and running
back 160 feet to an alley. The House is
40 feet in length, of brick, two stories
high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house,
&c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper
at a short date, will be required, and a
considerable credit given for the remain-
der—or for the whole in hand, the above
property will be sold much under its value.
DANIEL BRADFORD,
Lexington March 27, 1810.

NOTICE.

IT has been represented to the Secreta-
ry of State, that William Farney, George
Beverly, Lawrence Ward, John Wilds, and
James Venderbort, who call themselves
American citizens, have been impressed
into the British Navy. The friends of these
men are therefore requested to forward to
this Department, proof of the citizenship
and a declaration of the persons of the a-
foresaid seamen, in order that measures
may be taken to obtain their discharge.
Department of State,
Feb. 20th, 1810.

Editors of papers, who publish the
Laws of the United States, are requested
to insert the above notice, three times in
their respective Gazettes.
February 23, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the sub-
scriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to horses
left in his care—His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the esteem of his friends.
RICHARDSON ALLEN,
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sec. March Term, 1810.
John Harrison's Administrators, comp'ts,
against
William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant William Peak is not an in-
habitant of this commonwealth, and he having
failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable
to law and the rules of this court; therefore on
the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is
ordered that the said absent defendant (William
Peak) do appear here on or before the third day
of the next August term of this court and an-
swer the complainant's bill, or on failure there-
of the same shall be taken as confessed against
him and it is further ordered that a copy of this
order be inserted in some authorized paper
printed in this commonwealth eight weeks a-
greeable to an act in such case made and pro-
vided.

A copy—Teste.
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Mont-
gomery Circuit Court.
March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,
Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper
corner house of the row fronting the south east
end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attor-
ney, will resume his practice—He resides in
Lexington. All letters to him must be post-
paid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine, in
Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at
the Kentucky Hotel.
March 12th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to com-
mence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will
give CASH for any quantity of that article, deliv-
ered in Lexington.
He wishes to employ a man who understands
the above business, to whom the highest wages
will be given.
Lexington, March 13, 1810.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either
by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly
requested to come forward and settle the same
before the 25th of next April. All those who
do not avail themselves of this notice need ex-
pect no further indulgence: the subscriber hav-
ing quit business wants to close all his accounts.
GEORGE ANDERSON.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro Woman, who understands
house business.—Enquire of the printer.
12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is remov-
ed to a brick house at the intersection of
Mulberry and Short streets.
Lexington 6th April, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sec. March Term, 1810.
George Cleveland, complainant,
against
William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant William Peak is not an in-
habitant of this commonwealth, and he having
failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable
to law and the rules of this court, therefore on
the motion of said complainant by his counsel,
it is ordered that the said absent defendant do
appear here on or before the third day of the next
August term of this court and answer the com-
plainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same
shall be taken as confessed against him, and it
is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted
in some authorized paper printed in this com-
monwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of
Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste.
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE

MAGIC,

WILL stand this season in Lexington, un-
der the management of Mr. George Sour-
bray, Jr. at FIFTEEN DOLLARS in cash or
EIGHTEEN DOLLARS in the following trade,
viz. hemp, country linen, whiskey, pork, beef
cattle or sugar at their market prices; the mo-
ney to be paid or produce delivered in Lexing-
ton by the 25th day of December next, except-
ing the article hemp, which will be received a-
ny time prior to the 10th of March, 1811.
TEN DOLLARS the single leap or THIRTY to
insure; the money will be required if the mare
is disposed of. The proprietors of the above
horse are disposed to stand him at the reduced
prices herein specified in consequence of the
scarcity of money. He stood the last season in
Virginia at thirty dollars to be discharged with
twenty dollars, if paid by the twenty-fifth of
December. One dollar to the groom in every
case. The mares of those who live at a dis-
tance will have the benefit of good and exten-
sive pasturage, but no responsibility for acci-
dents of any description, or escapes.

MAGIC is a fine Chesnut Sorrel, fifteen years
old last spring; a horse of elegant form and
great powers, full fifteen hands and a half high;
and from his Pedigree below it will be seen that
he is as high a bred horse as ever has been im-
ported; and his Performances on the turf will
show that as a racer he stands high on the cal-
endar of England.

Dr. Banister,
David Meade, Jr.
S. H. Woodson.

APRIL 12, 1810.

PEDIGREE.

MAGIC was got by Volunteer, one of the
best sons of Eclipse, and Sire of Spread Eagle,
Eagle, Stirling, Triumph, Recruit, Commo-
dore, &c. out of Marcella. Marcella was got
by Mambina; her dam, Media, by Sweet Bri-
er out of Angelica, by Snap—Regulus—Bart-
lett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian, dam of
the two True Blues.

PERFORMANCES.

1797. Newmarket, May 16. Magic received
forfeit from Mr. Bowes's colt, Sailer 50
guineas.

Lewes, August 1. A sweepstakes of 10
guineas each, for three year olds, five sub-
scribers. Won by Magic, beating Mr. Durand's
b. c. Whip, Sir F. Pool's b. f. Mother Shipton,
and Mr. Hyde's Coliner.

Newmarket, Nov. Magic beat Mr. Concan-
non's Nightshade, for 50 guineas; and on the
same day beat Sir J. Honeywood's Louisa, for
10 guineas.

Bibury, May 30. A sweepstakes of five guineas
each, 15 subscribers, was won by Magic;
beating Lord Viller's Gas, and Lord Oxford's
Lilly. On the same day, walked over for the
handicap sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, five
subscribers.

Brighthelmstone, Aug. 2. The Petworth
stakes of 10 guineas each, 17 subscribers, four
miles. Won by Magic, beating Wrangler,
Johnny, Bennington, Montezuma, Play or Pay,
and Lop.

Lewes, Aug. 9. A sweepstakes of 10 guineas
each, four miles. Won by Magic; beating
Whip, Mr. Henwood's Partner, and Lord
Clermont's Jonquille.

Canterbury, Aug. 22. His Majesty's plate of
100 guineas, four miles. He walked over. On
the following day, won the city plate of 50l.
beating Lord Londes's bay colt by Maggie.

Litchfield, Sep. 10. A sweepstakes of 10
guineas each, two miles, 20 subscribers. Won
by Magic, beating Conon, Robin Red Breast,
Alfred, Black George, L'Abbe, and Sir Ro-
bert. On the same day, for his Majesty's 100
guineas, three mile heats, he was third; being
beaten by Mr. Heathcote's bay horse Warter,
by King Fergus, and Lord Donegall's b. c. by
Pot-8-oes, and was drawn the second heat.

Leicester, Sept. 18. He won 50l. beating
Mr. Watson's Opposition, and Mr. Cooper's
Misfortune.

From a reference to the calendar, it will be
seen that Magic has a colt on the turf in Eng-
land, called Mountaineer, and that he ran eight-
teen races the last season, and proved success-
ful in twelve of them. I know of but one of his
colts that have been trained in this country,
which is my grey horse Roanoke, four years
old last spring. This horse got injured in his
leg last fall in consequence of which he did not
start for a race that season. Last spring I ran
him three races; one at Williamsborough,
North-Carolina, two mile heats, which he won
with ease, beating general Benton's Rubicon,
Col. Alexander's Don Quixotte, and several oth-
ers; the next at Broad Rock, three mile
heats, which he also won. Five days after this
I started him at Newmarket, four mile heats,
when he was second to Potomac, beating with
great ease Mr. Harrison's Atlantic, and Mr.
Hoomes's Young Peace-maker. The second
heat of this last race was run by Potomac and
Roanoke in 7 Minutes 59 Seconds; said to be
the best second heat ever run over Newmarket.
Theday after this race I refused fifteen hun-
dred dollars for him. I further certify, that I
have the last Calendar, and that Mountaineer,
got by Magic, performed as is stated above.
Given under my hand this 1st February, 1809.
WM. R. JOHNSON.

I DO hereby certify that Magic stood the last
season at my stable, and I believe him to be a
sure foal getter. Given under my hand this
19th day of December, 1809.
THOMAS BRANCH.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED AND RE-
AL BRED TURF HORSE,
DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse
of horses, whose claim to superiority is
not questioned, is now in my stable (in high
health and good condition) where he stood the
three last seasons, and will stand the ensuing
season, under the direction and management of
Mr. Ballenger, lately from Virginia. He will
be let to mares at the moderate price of
Twenty Dollars the season, to be discharged at
any time before the first day of September next
by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty
Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put
to the horse, and if she does not stand, by pay-
ing the additional Ten shall have the privilege
of the season—Twenty Dollars to insure a mare
in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the
money to be returned if such should not prove
to be the case, provided the mare remains the
property of the same person, with one dollar
to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether
she is put by the leap season or insurance.
Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, pay-
able the first day of January next, will be ex-
pected with the mares. Any gentleman who
puts his mare by the season, and she does not
prove to have been in foal, shall have the privi-
lege of putting her next season gratis, provided
she remains his property.

No expence has been spared to provide the
best of pasturage, and separate lots have been
fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent
to the horse, which will be free of all charges,
and they will be grain fed if required upon mo-
derate terms. Every attention will be paid to
mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents
or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chesnut, handsomely
marked with a star and snip, and without ex-
aggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is
descended from the best running stock in Eng-
land, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous
horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly es-
teemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to
a number of gentlemen in this state, how de-
sirable the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bow-
ling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse,
and never could effect it until after the death of
the late duke of Bedford, who owned him in
England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all in-
formation concur in proving the colts dropped
from him to be more promising than any ever
seen in America. No imported horse before
him has maintained his standing for the same
length of time in one stable. A number of his
colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, March 30th, 1810.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best run-
ner of his day—he won and received forfeit two
and twenty times before he ended his fifth year,
and in most cases for the highest prizes in Eng-
land; among this number was the Whip, (which
is known to be the highest object of competition
ever established by the English Jockey Club),
and 200 guineas each, against two others, giv-
ing them both up a year's weight in riding,
four miles; and the famous match against
Clifden four miles, carrying fifteen stones (225
lbs.) upon each, in which he was rode by the
Duke of Bedford, and Clifden by Sir John
Laide.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a
few mares after he was withdrawn from the
turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him,
never relinquished him as a parade horse; and
the number of his get which were dropped
before the end of the year 1799, only amounts
to thirty three—one of these died young, one
was sent to America, and several were never
trained; eleven winners appear however, in
England, from such as have been trained of
this little stock, besides that one mentioned to
have been sent to America, which, in the
hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner,
and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won
8 times one year, and 4 times the next, inclu-

ding the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26
subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jenny Spinner, by
Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's
colt Miscrant, by Dragon, won 5 times one
year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon,
won 4 times one year; or Mr. Howth's Tanula,
Mr. Brigg's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospital-
ity, Lord Milington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosi-
er's ch. filley, Sir F. Pool's bay filley, and
Mr. Pautons's ch. filley, all by Dragon, have
also proven winners from one to three times in
a year.

W. Hampton.

Woodland, 20th Feb. 1805.

* DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one
of the best sons of King Herod) his dam Juno,
(who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and
full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Specta-
tor, his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by
Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam,
and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and
Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by
Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—
Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col.
Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the
year 1805—"To say nothing of the number of
his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he
appeared on the turf) which greatly surpass-
ed in number those of any other horse, al-
though he came to America many years after
several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we
find Mr. Tayloe's Hamintonian winning five
times, Mr. Hoomes's Peace Maker four times,
Mr. Selden's Lavinia three times and Sting
four times; Mr. Wylie's Musk twice, Mr.
Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two
sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000
dollars, and many other good races.

Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dol-
lars—Hamintonian was sold in May last, for
3000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in Octo-
ber last for 2700 dollars—Lavinia in November
for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Sting.

PEDIGREE.

Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the
best sons of King Herod) his dam by Specta-
tor, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon and
Young Eclipse) his g. dam (sister to Horatius)
by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam,
and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and
Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by
Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Perci-
val—Leeds's Arabian."

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.
I certify that the facts contained in the above
advertisement, respecting the pedigree and per-
formances of Dragon, as well as those of his get,
have been carefully extracted from the general
stud books and racing calendars of England,
and that they are strictly correct as therein
stated and published—that Dragon has proved
himself in my possession an uncommonly sure
foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of
my experience and information, are extremely
promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.
Having been applied to by John W. Hunt,
for information relative to the character of his
horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina,
which state have just returned from, do not
hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the
general opinion he was one of the best foal get-
ters ever had been in the state; and I saw a
number of his colts which were very promising
—I was at the house of judge Simpkins,
where Dragon had stood, and made a point to
enquire of him particularly, relative to Dra-
gon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms
of them, and said if Dragon was sent back a-
gain, he would make a great season. Given
under my hand this 26th day of March, 1808.
Robt. Dudley.

I was at the races in Charleston South Car-
olina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon
colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club
purse, where two others started—the race was
a well contested one between the Dragon colt
and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were
locked nearly all the way, and at the outcome
they were not clear of each other—it is stated
in the Charleston paper the first heat was run
in four minutes two seconds, the second heat
in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the
only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and
I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. Downing.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE.
Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000
was run for over this course two mile heats and
was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch
upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1
J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2
These colts are both of the same size, and
of the same age—the race was one of the best
contested that has been run over this course for
many years past; the horses were scarcely
separated during the heats, and the winner ob-
tained the heats by hardly a length. They both
bid fair to afford good sport hereafter.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May, 1808.

For the Fairfield Jockey Club cup of 20 Guineas.
J. Hoomes's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, four
years old, 1 1
R. Wormley's m. Nettletop, by Spread Ea-
gle, 6 years old, 2 2
Miles Selden's ch. h. Treasurer, by Diomed,
5 years old, 4 3
Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years
old, 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2d heat 3 m. 37s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.
Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4
years old, 1 1
Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bed-
ford, 4 years old, 2 2
Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3
years old, 3 3
Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star,
3 years old, dist.

Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by
Gallatin, 3 years old, bolted.

The first heat was run in 3 m 25s—the se-
cond heat in 3 m 58s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall
near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles
Selden's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosby's
celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were
made on each quarter of the two miles, by the
proprietors of the horses, every one of which
were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

At Statesborough, S. C. the first day's purse,
two mile heats, was won by a Dragon colt be-
longing to Mr. Richardson.

The second day's purse, one mile heats, was
won by Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo,
distancing five others the first heat.

A Dragon filley, raised by Mr. Singleton, of
South Carolina, won the purse at Jamesville,
South Carolina, two mile heats. The same fil-
ly won the second day's purse at Murray's fer-
ry, two mile heats.



DARE-DEVIL

The famous Kentucky Running Horse,
And approved Foal-Getter.

NOW in high health and spirits, will stand
in Lexington, the ensuing season, near
Mr. Rich. Allen's livery stable, (lately kept
by Mr. J. Downing) on the street immediately
back of his. And will be let at the usual
prices. As this Horse has made three stands
in this place with great success, in the years
1805-6-7, as well as in other places, it is
thought unnecessary to say more at present;
especially as further particulars will be made
known in hand-bills, and at the stable.

N. Barrowes.

Lexington, Feb. 10, 1810.

N. B. A good Pasture, well fenced, with
never failing water, is provided, and good atten-
tion will be given; but no accountability for
accidents or escapes.

(G. H.) N. B.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the
Town of Lexington on Friday 6th April
1810.

RESOLVED, That the agreement made
between the Trustees of the Town and
Charles Humphreys for the rent of Potters
field, be cancelled; and that the same be
appropriated as a burying ground for the
future; and that a copy of this resolution
be inserted three times in the Kentucky
Gazette.

ANDW. McALLA, C. B. T. L.
A true Copy from the records of the
Town.

Attest,
P. J. RAILY, CLK.

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Alight your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.
Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.
I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.
In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,

Elephant, Wall-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I some time since conveyed
my estate to John Onan, David Rice and Eliza-
beth Lincoln in trust, for certain purposes—and
believing that said trustees had abused their
trust, I have obtained an interlocutory order
from the Fayette Circuit Court, by which the
said estate has been redelivered to me by the
Sheriff. I therefore, hereby forewarn all per-
sons from making any contracts with either or
all of said trustees touching my estate, as I
will not be bound thereby.

THO: LINCOLN.

April 4, 1810.

I HEREBY forewarn any person
from trading for, or taking an assignment on
a note given at the widow Scott Lowry's sale
in Scott county, for 87 1-2 dollars as I purchas-
ed an unsound beast there, and am determined
not to pay for the same.

NATHL. SIPPLE.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th
of January last, a Black Horse, fourteen
hands three inches high, about five years old,
star in his forehead, racks and canters well,
short switch tail. The above reward will be
given for the delivery of the horse, and all rea-
sonable expences allowed.

WILLIAM TOMLIN.

Georgetown April 13th, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Harrison County Sec. February Term, 1810.

JAMES DOWNARD, complainant,

vs.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JER. EMIAH SHROPSHIRE, def'ts.
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant James Montgomery is not an
inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he
having failed to enter his appearance herein
agreeable to law and the rules of this court;
therefore on the motion of said complainant by
his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent
defendant do appear here on or before the third
day of the next June term of this court and an-
swer the complainant's bill, or on failure there-
of, the same shall be taken as confessed against
him; and it is ordered that a copy of this order
be inserted in some authorized paper printed in
this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to
an act of assembly in such cases made and pro-
vided.

A copy—Teste

ANDW. MOORE, D. C. M. C. C.

Taken up by Elizabeth Welch,
living near Stroud's road, 9 3/4 miles east of Lex-
ington, a very Dark Bay Horse, seven years
old next

From the Norfolk Ledger of April 2.

By the ship Portia, Captain Tabb, we have received London papers to the 24th of January, from which we have extracted the Speech of the British King to Parliament.

An address was moved in both Houses as usual, which was only an echo of the speech from the Throne; to this the following amendment* was moved in the House of Lords:

"That we have seen with the utmost sorrow and indignation the accumulated failures and disasters of the last campaign, the unavailing waste of our national resources, and the loss of so many thousand of our brave troops, whose distinguished and heroic valor has been unprofitably sacrificed in enterprises, productive not of advantage but everlasting injury to their country—enterprises marked only by a repetition of former errors, tardy and uncombined, incapable in their success of aiding our ally in the critical moment of his fate, but exposing in their failure his majesty's councils to the scorn and derision of the enemy."

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound to institute, without delay, such rigorous and effectual enquiries and proceedings as duty impels us to adopt, in a case where our country has been subjected to unexampled calamity and disgrace."

A similar amendment was made in the House of Commons with the addition of the following words:

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound with a view to the only atonement that can now be made to an injured people, to institute without delay," &c.

In the House of Lords the votes were
For the amendment, 92
Against the amendment, 144
Majority for Ministers, 52

In the House of Commons the votes were
For the amendment, 167
Against the amendment, 263
Majority for Ministers, 96

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

This day at three o'clock, the Lord's commissioners for delivering his majesty's speech took their seats in the House of Lords, and the Commons being summoned, and appearing at the bar, the king's most gracious speech was read to the Lords and Commons.

The commissioners were, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Camden, Lord Alford and Lord Dartmouth.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Doun took their oaths and seats.

THE SPEECH.

The following was the speech as delivered by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his imperial majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without encouragement on the part of his majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions."

"An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt, afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controlling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany."—These considerations determined his majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing. This important object his majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the island of Walcheren by the valor of his fleets and armies."

"His majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of his expedition."

"We have it in command to state to you that his majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other continental powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests. While his majesty, therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his majesty's participation. It is his majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve."

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his majesty, and by the co-operation of the local government, and people of that country. The expedition of the French from Portugal, by his majesty's forces under Lieutenant general Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign."

"His majesty directs us to state that the Spanish government, in the name, and by the authority of king Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation. His majesty trusts that this measure

will give fresh animation and vigor to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of the legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country."

"The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that as this great cause can be maintained with proper success, it would be supported according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his majesty's dominions; and his majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavors to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations."

"His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the U. S. has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event, he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. S. are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. The desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty."

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"His majesty has directed us to inform you that he has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you: his majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects."

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior Clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper."

"We have it further in command to state to you that the accounts which will be laid before you, of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory."

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great resources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect."

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated violence. To guard the security of his majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance."

"In every difficulty and danger his majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessings of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valor of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

LONDON, Jan. 25.—With all our wishes to insert the important debate in both Houses on Tuesday we were compelled from the great length of the speeches, to omit many topics of the highest interest. The issue of the discussions, though not at once fatal to the gross incapacity and arrogant pretensions of ministers, must afford considerable satisfaction to all who deem inquiry into the late profligate waste of British blood and treasure absolutely indispensable to the honor, the character and the best interests of the country. The minority was indeed conspicuous for ability, property, and independence of spirit; and it may be considered an event altogether unexpected, that the very first day of the session, on an amendment to the address to his Majesty, ninety-two Peers, and one hundred and sixty-seven Commons, should be found in firm opposition against the power and influence of the crown. An amendment so strong was never proposed to a speech or message from the throne; and we believe that the annals of Parliament cannot shew so large a vote on any such amendment.

We have received in consequence of arrivals yesterday in the river from Holland, Paris papers to the 17th instant. After the statement in his Majesty's speech respecting the demolition of the dock, arsenal, and harbor of Flushing, the public will learn with no little surprise from the French official report, that they are capable of being speedily restored; and the property abandoned by the precipitate retreat of the British forces, will defray all the charges of its reparation.

The whole of the island of Walcheren has been formally annexed to France. The peace between the latter country and Sweden was signed on the 6th; and the dissolution of Bonaparte's marriage has received the sanction of the highest spiritual authority he has suffered to exist in his empire.

"SQUALLY" IN LOWER CANADA.

A serious schism appears to exist between the Provincial Parliament, of Lower Canada, and the Governor in chief. The House of assembly, perhaps with an eye to the spirit of our constitutions, have passed a vote that no judge of the Courts of Justice shall be allowed a seat or vote in that body. This drew forth the vengeance of the Governor, who immediately repaired to the House, accompanied by his choice grenadiers, prorogued both Houses, and informed them of his "determination of again referring to the sense of the people, by an immediate dissolution."

The Governor does not appear to be much pleased with the business; and, while in the act of dissolving them, he, with equal spirit, but with rather more decency of language than Cromwell, plainly tells them of their transgression; in his speech on that occasion, he says:

"The House of assembly has taken upon themselves, without the participation of

the other branches of the Legislature, to pass a vote, that a Judge of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, cannot sit, nor vote, in their house.—However I might set aside the personal feelings which would not be unnatural in me, as to the mode in which this transaction has been conducted towards myself; there is another, and infinitely higher consideration arising out of it which I must not overlook."

"It is impossible for to consider what has been done in any other light than as a direct violation of an act of the Imperial Parliament; of that Parliament which conferred on you the Constitution, to which you profess to owe your present prosperity; nor can I do otherwise than consider the House of Assembly as having unconstitutionally disfranchised a large portion of his Majesty's subjects, and rendered ineligible, by an authority which they do not possess, another not inconsiderable class of the community."

After which the Speaker declared the Parliament adjourned from the 26th Feb. to the 26th March, inst. Immediately after which the Governor issued warrants for a new election for members of the House of Assembly.

FROM LANG'S NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Boston, April 7.

By the Sally, captain Sutton, which arrived here yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 16th of February.

In the debates in the English Parliament, we have not found any thing on American affairs. The ministers appear determined neither to go to war nor relax their orders in council. The papers which passed in all the late negotiations with the U. States, have been laid before Parliament and published. Mr. Pinkney and his lady were unusually constant in their attendance on the royal levees and drawing rooms; and a ministerial paper in noticing the embassadors present at the Queen's drawing room, the 8th Feb. thus arranges them—American, Hessian, Persian, Portuguese, Spanish &c.

The Hon. Mr. Wellesly had failed from England, on a mission to Cadiz. He will probably follow the Junta to South America. The reports of a treaty between France and America, and of the relaxation of Bonaparte's decrees, had evaporated. American vessels continued to be captured and sent into the ports of France and her colonies. Napoleon had not set off for Spain. The Dutch official Gazette had announced it having been settled, that the future bride of the French emperor would be Catharine Paulina, sister to the emperor of Russia, who is in her 31st year; and that a French officer had been sent to St. Petersburg to escort the Russian princess to Paris.

It was reported the Toulon fleet had put to sea; and that lord Collingwood was in pursuit of it.

We find no mention made in the London papers of sending a new minister to the United States, or of recalling Mr. Jackson.

The ex-vice president Burr was said to be in Paris, plotting mischief.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated January 21.

"All will depend on the final result of our affairs with this country; and I think no one can judge the decision of our government on their hearing of the outrages committed on our property at St. Sebastian and Naples, which was as unexpected here as the measure appears unjust! The only explanation this government has given to our minister is that 'it is a political measure.'"

LONDON, Feb. 16.—By the Lilly from Cadiz, we have a confirmation of the advance of the French on Cadiz; and that the Spanish fleet had moved down, and were anchored outside our squadron. Caltanos is again at the head of the army.

February 5.—The public will recollect that some days ago accounts were received that American vessels in the ports of Naples, and also in the ports of Spain, were ordered to be confiscated. The following notice of the fact, from genuine authority, was yesterday made known in the city:

"I have received intelligence from France, on which I rely, that an order has been issued to bring to sale the American ships and cargoes, captured and brought into Naples, and that another order had been issued to seize and confiscate all such as had arrived, or might arrive in those of Spain."

February 13.—The government of Quito have invited their brethren of Old Spain to emigrate to America, rather than submit to France.

The committee of enquiry on the subject of the Walcheren expedition, set constantly for the examination of witnesses; and published daily a copy of their minutes.

House of Lords, Feb. 15.—Lord Grenville moved that an account of the course of exchange between England and other parts of Europe and America, and of the quantity of bullion exported during 1809, be laid on the table. Agreed to.

LONDON FEB. 12.

Dutch papers to the 8th inst. have been received with a private letter of the 1st, from Paris. According to the latter, the destined bride of Bonaparte is not the niece of the King of Saxony, but a sister of the emperor of Russia. The following is an extract from this letter:—

"It is now ascertained that the sister of the Emperor Alexander is the Princess, who is to become the wife of the Emperor Napoleon.—Caulincourt, a relation to the Ambassador of that name, at St. Petersburg, left Paris a few days ago for that capital, to escort the Russian Princess to this city, where the nuptial ceremonies are to be celebrated. Other important marriages are also expected to take place on the same occasion."

"Under these circumstances it is not thought that Napoleon will depart for Spain till the latter end of March or perhaps the Middle of April, and that he will then have only to congratulate his armies on the ceasing from all their labours; for the troops in that country are expected to strike a decisive blow long before that time arrives. It is announced, to

their great satisfaction, that no conscription will be wanted this year; from which we infer that the government considers the troops already under arms as sufficiently numerous for every purpose for which they may be required."

FEB. 13.

Mr. Powell, the gentleman whom Mr. Pinkney sent some time ago to Paris, arrived at Dover on Sunday on his return. Intelligence was received by the vessel that brought him over, that an embargo was ordered to be laid in all the French ports.

Other Prints furnish the following additional articles.

The John Adams frigate passed Dover Feb. 14, from Holland for the U. S. At Dover she undoubtedly received on board despatches from Mr. Pinkney.

A letter from Rotterdam mentions the arrival of a great number of French troops in Dutch places, and states that some American vessels which had been permitted to sell at Amsterdam had suddenly received an order to put to sea.

New measures were about to be adopted in Holland to prevent commercial intercourse with England.

Lord Melville is said to have joined the opposition.

The John Adams arrived safe at Amsterdam, where she had landed her money, and was to sail again as soon as possible for England.

According to a report presented to Parliament, the British exports during the year 1808 were 25 millions, and in 1809 thirty-nine millions.

An order passed the British Privy Council, the 3d January, suspending the granting licence to allow the exportation of cotton Wool to the continent of Europe.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—"

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;—"

"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 24, 1810.

From Congress we have nothing particularly interesting. Mr. Macon from the committee of foreign relations, has reported a second bill regulating commercial intercourse, which is now under consideration. The Senate have concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives, to adjourn on the 23d inst. (yesterday.)

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Votes for 289 towns for governor.

For Gerry 35,892

Gore 36,369

The Boston Patriot says the remaining towns in the aggregate will give a considerable majority for Gerry.

Extract of a letter from Col. David Humphreys, to a gentleman in this neighborhood, dated

HUMPHREYSVILLE, FEB. 12, 1810.

"DEAR SIR,

"On my return from Boston, where my family resides, I have just had the pleasure to receive your favor of the 17th of January.—I hasten to give you all the information in my power, and regret extremely, that you, in common with all the gentlemen who have not already engaged full-blooded Merinos, will not be able to purchase them, this year, at any price whatsoever."

"The fact is, the demand has been so astonishingly great, and the price so exceedingly high, that all the few persons who have ever procured any full-bloods from my flock, have either sold them, or are determined not to part with them on any condition. For myself, I had long ago caused it to be announced in circular letters from my agent that I had none but high mixed bloods for sale; the rams of the pure breed being reserved to be let on shares (as has always been practised) or to let for the season, to go to a certain fixed number of Ewes, at a given rate of compensation. The demand in this way in the neighborhood of my flock is much greater than I can supply."

"Before I received your letter, I had engaged an agent to proceed with a pretty large flock of half, three quarters, seven eighths, and higher bloods to the states of Ohio and Kentucky.—I think, I may now possibly add a few pure blooded Rams, to let at the rate of ten dollars per Ewe."

"The last Rams and Ewes of the pure breed which have been disposed of, were sold from 1000 to 1200 dollars each. The price of the mixed blood is in proportion to their approximation to the pure breed."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LYCURGUS, No. 1.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

To attempt to stem the torrent of popular prejudice and whim; to presume to examine the justice of opinion indulged by an infatuated multitude; or to attempt to convince them of an error entitled to existence by the omnipotent right of prescription, would in other countries present innumerable difficulties to the undertaker.

But in a country, the vitality of whose laws and privileges depend upon the discovery and practice of truth and justice, by an uncontrolled animadversion upon subjects of general concern, I am stimulated to hope the voice of reason although uttered upon a subject to whose very existence the people are hostile, will receive that consideration to which the opinion of every American is certainly entitled.

Upon becoming acquainted with the sentiments of the mass of the people in this country, we learn that a general and inflammatory prejudice exists in their minds, towards that part of the community called Lawyers: the lawyers are considered the prime movers of all the corruption existing in society; the instruments of oppression to particular individuals, & the members of a profane whole principles are enveloped in mystery, chicane, and subtlety. The aspect of which is nevertheless well calculated to impose upon the unsuspecting credulity of mankind.

I define in as concise a manner as prac-

ticable—First, to examine with impartiality the principles of this profession, and the practice of its votaries—Second, to examine the principles of the other professions of men, viz. divinity, medicine, merchants, mechanics and farmers; and the general conduct & character of the members of each.—And lastly, by way of general conclusion, lay before you in one view the result of my enquiries, in order that you may say whether or not it be just, equitable & right, from the conduct of mankind in general, that the lash of scurrility & calumny should be applied to the lawyers alone.

In the early ages of the world, and previous to the existence of society, the human race were considered as having been savage wanderers. They roamed from one part of the world to another, without any apparent design except that of procuring subsistence from the spontaneous productions of nature. All things were common with all men; except what by manual labour had been taken into the particular possession of the occupant was considered his so long as it remained under his immediate inspection; but if he were absent from it only for the space of a single moment, or were imbecile and unable to protect his property, alert his rights and maintain his privileges, the first athletic or hungry passenger feasted upon the products of his industry; destroyed his means of subsistence, and left him destitute, helpless and dependent upon the charity of the woods. There was then no law but force; in consequence of which if a man constructed a hut for his habitation, and to secure him from the inclemency of the weather, his situation was forever perilous, left his more potent neighbour should fancy his residence, & by force dispossess him of his house and deprive him of his comforts.

Mankind in those days were corrupt, voracious, weak and needy.—In consequence of which it was considered advisable to make some alteration in their mode of living;—it became necessary to form some rule for the government of the whole; by which all should maintain equal rights and equal privileges; by which the strong should be restrained from the commission of depredations upon the rights of their neighbours and the weak secured in their lawful enjoyments.

In order to accomplish this necessary object, a general meeting of the people was held, and a suitable number of legislators chosen, who were clothed with powers (limited only by the paramount laws of nature) to establish a government, and to enact laws whereby man's natural rights should be protected and the rules of his civil conduct portrayed—laws consonant to the nature, disposition, interest and improvements of man, were then established, upon the eternal basis of justice and right. But as mankind were then novitiates in the science of government, their laws, as to numbers, were considerably limited—society however by this masterly reformation soon made considerable progress in refinement, and in a knowledge of the arts and sciences—which gave rise to an augmentation of their laws: numbers rendered them incomprehensible to the mass of the people, hence the necessity of certain persons devoting their time and attention to the study of those laws; in order to discover the true spirit and design of their institutions, and to point out the way by which justice was intended to be administered unto all men.—And fellow citizens, in the lawyers of the present day, you behold the successors of those ancient inquirers after the unchanging principles of eternal justice.

LYCURGUS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

A SKETCH OF HORNE TOOKE.

THE EPIGRAMATIST of John Horne Tooke has excited considerable attention among the philologists of Europe. It is certainly an elegant, learned, elaborate, and ingenious performance; the production of a mind untrammelled in the mazes of scholastic subtilties, and disdainful the beaten paths of academic science. It is indeed a work sui generis, unique, and replete with paradoxes.—The author discovers an extensive acquaintance, not only with the languages commonly called learned; but with most of the dialects of modern Europe.—In his etymological researches, though not always happy, he never fails to be interesting; and in some instances at least has probably surpassed all other writers on the general theory of language. His discoveries are communicated in a series of polished dialogues; a manner of writing well calculated to diversify and render agreeable, a subject in its nature, so uninviting as verbal criticism.

He begins with representing philosophical or theoretical grammar as one of the most difficult speculations which can employ the mind of man, and confidently avers, that the wisest philosophers and most diligent enquirers of all ages had committed innumerable and inveterate mistakes, and after bewildering themselves in pursuing delusive phantoms, had left the subject in "thick darkness." He farther insists that it is "a necessary step towards wisdom and true knowledge;" and consequently that "wisdom and true knowledge" were never possessed by any man on earth, unless he himself has found them.

With respect to the classes of words, or parts of speech, he observes, that grammarians had never determined what sort of difference in words, should entitle them to hold a separate rank by themselves; and consequently some counted more, and some less. If then this criterion for the classification of words was not established, it was at least to be expected that our author would do it himself.—But that he has not done.—"As to the number of the parts of speech that," says he, "shall be as you please. Either two or twenty or more." But he is inclined to allow that rank only to the necessary words; and to include all others (which are not necessary to speech, but merely substitutes of the first sort) under the title of abbreviations.—"In English," continues he, "and in all languages there are only two sorts of words which are necessary to the communication of thought—the noun, and the verb." These are the common terms,

and, he says, he uses them in the "common acceptance." Yet he is careful enough to inform us [Part II, PAGE 422.] that "case, gender, and number are no parts of the noun." And of the verb, he says, that it "is (as every word also must be) a noun;" but adds further, that "it is something more;" but what that something is, remains yet unexplained.—But "mood, tense, number and person are no parts of the verb."

All the other parts of speech, commonly so called, are comprehended *en masse* under the title of *abbreviations*, because in the course of his etymological investigations he finds them to be old nouns and verbs abbreviated by corruption. And yet "in the strict sense of the term," he admits "that they are all parts of speech." Thus it seems, Mr. Horne Tooke himself is more merciful to the poor *conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs* than a professed follower of his, who has lately declared his determination of "utterly extirpating them from the language." For though our theorist feels not inclined to allow them a place in the foremost ranks; he yet considers them so useful and convenient that "a person who would attempt to discourse without them, would stumble as often as a horse, long used to be shod, that has lately cast his shoes." And of the article, he says, "it is so necessary that without it, or some equivalent invention, men could not communicate their thoughts at all." He says the same of the *preposition*—Now all the most distinguished philological writers, ancient and modern, from Plato to Horne Tooke, declare that the article exists not in the Latin language. And yet the Romans "communicated their thoughts" so well without it, that in no language however, can we find more finished examples of pure and elegant composition. But what shall we do with the article? he will not allow us to call it an *abbreviation*; and yet affirms the article to be abbreviated from the old Anglo-Saxon verb *ibegan* or *ibean*, to get or take. In his new nomenclature, it is termed a *substitute*; but all the *abbreviations* are by him also called *substitutes*. The difference according to our author, is that the latter class of *substitutes*, are "not necessary for the communication of thought; and supply the place of words which are in the language." Whereas the former "are necessary, and supply the place of words which are not in the language." That is to say, the *abbreviations* are *substitutes* for something; but the *articles* are *substitutes* for nothing!!!

As for the *adjectives* our celebrated theorist observes, that "they are convenient, but not necessary abbreviations;" and in proof of the fact, instances the language of the *Mubbekanees* Indians as being entirely without them. The participles in the English tongue (according to the author) are six in number. "We had formerly" says he, "but two; but so great is the convenience and importance of this useful abbreviation, that our authors have borrowed from other languages, and incorporated with their own four other participles of equal value." And these, in the new grammatical nomenclature, are

1. The simple verb adjective ending in *ing*, as writing.
2. The past tense adjective, terminating in *d*, *t*, *n* &c. as *loved*, *taught*, *written* &c.
3. The potential mood active adjective, ending in *ive*, as *aperitive*, *missive*, *passive* &c. or in *ic*, as *critic*, *emtic*, *catbatic* &c.
4. The potential mood passive adjective, ending in *le*, as *affable*, *noble*, *possible* &c.
5. The official mood passive adjective, terminating in *end*, and *sc*, as *legend*, *reverend*, *prebend*, *deodand*, *memorandum* &c.
6. The future tense, active adjective, ending in *ure*, as *future*, *venture*; *adventure*; and probably *judicature* and *legislature*.

As a specimen of his etymological legend remain accept the following derivations:—*Hell*, *beel*, *bill*, *bale*, *wooley*, *ball*, *bull*, *bole*, *bold*, are all the same past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *belan*, to *cover*. [Part II, p. 316.]

Again, "Head, *beft*, *beaven*, *boof*, *buff*, *bovel*, *boud*, *bat*, *but*, *beaven*, *even*, are all the past participle of the verb *beafan*, to *beave*" [Ibid. p. 73.]

Again, *Skill*, *scale*, *scald*, *shell*, *shoal*, *scowl*, *scull*, *shoulder*, *shilling*, *slate* &c. are all the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *scylan* to *divide* &c. & have all one common meaning.

The following is an example of grammatical resolution on the genuine principles of Horne Tooke.—

The a substitute, the imper. mood of the Anglo-Saxon verb *ibegan* or *ibean*, to get, &c.
proud an abbreviation, the past tense adjective of *pyrtin*, superbiere.
angels, the same, of *angelin*, nunciare.
and the same, being the imperative of *anand* to add.
wicked the same, being the past tense of *wiccan*, to enchant.
spirits, the same, past tense adjective of *spirare* to breathe.
it the same, being the past tense of the Gothic verb *haitan* to name.
is a nondescript, probably a verb.
said, the same.
were the same.
cust an abbreviation, past tense adjective.
down the same, of the Anglo-Saxon verb *daegan* to sink &c.
from Anglo-Saxon and Gothic noun. [Part I, p. 278.]
heaven an abbrev. past tense adjective, of *heafan* to heave.
to a Gothic substantive [Part II, p. 285.]
hell an abbrev. the past tense adjective of *helan* to cover.

A short latin sentence also grammatically resolved may not be unacceptable to the inquisitive student.

Rex an abbrev. the simple verb adjective, of *regere*.
obit a nondescript, probably a verb.
mortem an abbrev. the past tense adjective of (the Anglo-Saxon verb) *mirran* dissipare.
lesterno the same of the verb *cestrman*, to acquire.
die, the same of the verb *daegan* to shine upon.
ex a nondescript.
vulgare the same.
aculi an abbrev. past tense of the Gothic verb *augan* to show.

The reader will observe, that in the above examples there are some words not yet explained; for until not only our lan-

guage, but those of all other nations, shall be traced to their respective sources, and complete dictionaries of them formed upon principles essentially different from any which have yet appeared; it will be impossible for any man but Horne Tooke himself to divine what shall be the ultimate meaning allowed to thousands of words which are in daily use among mankind. But the complete execution of such an undertaking would far exceed the powers of any individual of the human race. The roots of many words in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew &c. are irrecoverably lost. Many radicals also of the modern tongues are gone forever.—But granting that all the different languages spoken by mortal men were investigated, as far as practicable, in the manner of Horne Tooke, and the consequent meaning of every word discovered and ascertained, what advantage would result, equivalent to the trouble and inconvenience of having to burn all our present books, in every language, to unlearn all our former ideas, and begin anew the study of language? And when this difficulty is surmounted, what security have we, that another speculatist equally as acute and ingenious as Horne Tooke, may not build another theory, as plausible and as well supported by etymology, as "the Diversions of Purley," and thus every age in succession may have a new system of its own, and we must be continually employed in learning and unlearning theories of language. For all theories of this kind must be fanciful and hypothetical, and a mere hypothesis, however ingenious and amusing to the curious mind, is but a sandy foundation on which to build any system of practical utility.

That I do not magnify the inconveniences attendant on the practical application of the principles of H. T. will more fully appear in the sequel. In the mean time take the following examples. [Part 2, p. 9.] "It appears to me," says our author "highly improper to say, that God has a right: as it is also, to say that God is just." These expressions," he says, "are inapplicable to the Deity."—Why so? Because he finds them past participles of the Latin verbs *rego* and *jubeo*, and to signify directed, commanded or ordered; and it is absurd to say, that God is commanded or ordered to do any thing.—Again, the words *beaven* and *bell* are past participles, the former signifying merely *beaved* or *raised* and the latter *covered*. Of course any person or object *beaved* or *raised* is *beaven*; and any object *covered* is *bell*. A *raised* loaf, a *raised* house or a *raised* seat is *beaven*; a *covered* wagon, a *covered* book, a *covered* head, or a *feme covert* is *bell*.—But the term *lady*, is a past participle, and is equivalent to *lefty*; so that a *lady* is any thing *lefty*; and, *vice versa*, any thing *lefty* is a *lady*.

"Truth is a verb in the 3d person sing. of the indicative mood, and means any thing or something which one *trovetb* or *thinketh*." And of this, he observes, "that except in words, there is nothing but *truth* in the world." "There is," therefore," says he, "no such thing as 'eternal, immutable, everlasting, *truth*;' unless mankind, such as they are at present, be also eternal, immutable and everlasting." "Two persons," continues he, "may contradict each other, and yet both speak *truth*;" "for the *truth* of one person may be opposite to the *truth* of another." "To speak *truth* may be a vice, as well as a virtue; for there are as many occasions where it ought not to be spoken." So he who affirms that any two sides of a triangle taken together are less than the third side, and he who affirms the contrary, may both speak the *truth*; i. e. each may speak what he *trovetb* or *thinketh*.—Thus also the *ci-devant* Principal of the Woodford Academy, when he asserted that the course of Mathematics and natural philosophy in the T. U. was incomplete and deficient; and the Professor, who in reply affirmed the contrary, might both speak the *truth*, upon the celebrated principles of Horne Tooke.

VOLUNUSIN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Mr. SMITH—As this is the juncture when the new conceived plan for taking the returns of taxable property, commences, I deem it expedient to republish the law, as it appeared in your paper of the 13th of Feby. last, with an appendix annexed thereto, shewing the yeas & nays on the question, as taken from the Journal of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

AN INVALID.

From the Kentucky Gazette, of Feb. 13th.

To all whom this may now concern, On Wednesday week we do learn, The legislature, (so 'tis stated) Rose from where they'd congregated, A long eight weeks and three days session, Groaning beneath this ponderous nation, They sat consulting for her good, For so it must be understood. Four score and five laws made *bran new* Besides eight resolutions too, That's to the state of vast import— The cash they got don't pay them for't No; that it wot, when we consider, That great big law, as long as a tether, Altering the mode of settling taxes— From stem to stern as tough as wax is, And now that all the state should know it, I thus in ginging lines will shew it: 1st. By the *tembly be't enacted*, A list of tax shall be exacted, (Although it may create some bellowing) Throughout the state in manner following:— We, the assembly in our bounty, Invest the court of ev'ry county, With the full power to create In each company (in the state, A fitting man (if to be found), In morals pure—in judgment sound, Fit to perform this arduous work. They now can do it in a jink— For through the state they will make 'sessors, As thick as spoons on kitchen 'dressers. The following oath each man must take, Before that he can progress make: "Upon my oath, I, A B, ab, Do here affirm, that I will nab Each he or she, that comes to muster, Or else I'll make a desp'rate bluster, Besides, when I'm about to 'sess them, I swear that I will not oppress them,

But just go by the law's direction, That's without favor or affection." The person now who's so appointed, Shall be a little king appointed, He'll hold his court on muster days, When men shall come from different ways, And women too with mighty rumppuss, Flocking from all points of the compass, Dancing attendance on the man, That executes this mighty plan The thing shall now become as serious, As in the days of old Tiberius, When his decree the nations vexed, Which said the world should all be taxed, Forthwith they come from all the regions, Pour'd from the hills in countless legions, Each poor and rich, infirm and sound, March'd up to his own muster ground, Just so we'll see in this our country, Flocking around all kinds of gentry— The halt, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, The aged too, to sound of drum— Widows and orphans like musketoes, Free men of colour, and mulattoes, No shuffling now—all ages, sexes, That are subject to pay taxes; Be them sober—be them *Foxy*, Must come themselves, or send their proxy, All who refuse, or seem to quibble, Shall be, and hereby are tax'd tripple.

Be it enacted further yet, Should any person that's not fit, Be thus appointed, and should fail, The consequence, he must to jail, Or else, come off with flying colours, By paying down his hundred dollars.

Now time would fail, were I to go forth, And sing of all that's done and so forth— Of all the further be't enacted, 'Twould set my reader's brain distracted, Yet here I would but just make mention, There's one more clause claims our attention, Because its phiz appears so comical Besides its so economical—

Be it enacted, That so much Of all the laws (should there be such) As does provide a compensation For any 'sessor in this nation, Be they forever, and anon To all intents and purpose done, Let this stand fast, as though 'twas seal'd The others hereby are repealed.

*Militia Company.

APPENDIX.

We'll give this Law another shove By an appendix to the 'bove; In other words 'twill be a key To who said yes and who said nay. To learn the votes upon the question, Which rights of men, so hard did press on, Without delay we'll dip cussous In the deep Journals of the house, And draw from thence, who ere it hisses, Both nays and yeas and notes and yeases And if my mem'ry's not the worst I think the yeas are always first:

Yeas—Beatty, Bullock, Boyd and Brown, (Just as they come I'll set them down) With Buck, Caldwell, & as you'd have us, Chambers and Collier, with V. Davis, Next Covington, (my muse must trace on) Ewing and Field, Gibbs and A. GRAYSON, Russell and Sharpe, there, by my life, Sits close beside them, Stophel Riffe Hopkins and Henry, Charles M'Creary, Thompson of Knox, cry'd aye right cheery; M'Millin, Mercer, Mills Esquire, From Fleming, Daniel M'Intire; N. Owsley, Owen, Smith and Dean, With Thomas, J. and P. was seen, Wood, Wilson, W. Walker, Warnell, All hold a record on their Journal.

We've now got all, as most would fancy, But that's not so—there's Joel Yancy, O Joel dear! as I'm alive, Without you there's but thirty five; But with your vote as I now fix, Of yeas there'll be just thirty six!

Next comes the nays, just in procession, To change the suit by their digression, First Messrs Barry, Bradford, Cassidy (I'll neither brake syntax or prosody) Next Emmerson, J. Davis, Farrow; Hardin, Hubbard, (*gentle good morning!*) And Charley Helm, Johnson of Shelby With Kennedy—I may as well be, By my readers though quite impartial And mention next friend Humphrey Marshall, Then Marshall H. with Owsley Willy, Who cried out nay, (the honest Billy!) We'll soon be through, no doubt you hope; Here comes my old friend Will'm Pope— The next name you will take a squinton, Comes straight from Nelson, Philip Quinton Then cast your eyes just down this way, You'll see from Mercer, Jemmy Ray; The next firm no, with open mouth, Was heard aloud, from Sammy South: Talbot and Taylor hot, hot and hotter, Cry'd nay, nay! with Col Trotter, G Walker last, with Jemmy Yantis, Makes nays in all just three and two nys If this, my nonsense, bears inspection, 'Twill serve to guide us next election.

*A brother in Scotch.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement hitherto received, and solicited for its continuance, Mrs. Lockwood presents her acknowledgements to her friends, and informs them and the public, that her Academy is open for the reception of young ladies either as boarders or day scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received, during her residence in Lexington, she has been induced to conclude her method beneficial—She therefore deems it only necessary to assure those who may honor her with their confidence that her most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to render them every satisfaction.

* Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (440t3w)

THE MEMBERS OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY

are requested to give their attendance at the University-Hall on Thursday next at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ROBERT M. CUNNINGHAM.

EXTREME indisposition prevents the subscriber from attending to his avocations for a few days.

E. B. HANNEGAN.

TO be let to the highest bidder at nine o'clock on Saturday morning next in the Market house, Lexington, about fifteen acres of PASTURE GROUND (in two or three lots) belonging to the estate of Patrick M'Cullough dec. bond and security will be required.

JOHN BRADFORD, ex'r April 23d, 1810.

I FOREWARN all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Cary Hendricks for fifty three and a half dollars, bearing date first day of February 1810, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as she has refused to comply with our contract.

JOHN DUVAL, Jr.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, to examine & report such amendments to the by-laws of the town as they might deem necessary, reported the following—which were read and concurred in, viz:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, that any person or persons who shall bring any thing into market, or shall act or speak in such a manner as to retard the operations of it, shall forfeit & pay any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that all unwholesome provisions offered for sale in the market shall be forfeited, and that the person or persons vending or offering to vend the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that the market hours from the first of May until the first of October shall be held until 9 o'clock A. M. and during the remainder of the year until ten o'clock A. M.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, that no huckster or other person shall be permitted to purchase in the market house during market hours any article whatever, which such huckster or other person is known usually to sell or expose to sale under a penalty of not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to visit the different persons in the town of Lexington, selling by weights and measures, and to prosecute under the act of assembly, all those who are selling by false weights and measures.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, that if the watch, in the performance of their duties, either in suppressing riots or breaches of peace, shall be unable to apprehend those who are violating the law, it shall be lawful for them to call upon any of the citizens of the town to assist them; and any person or persons refusing to assist them, when properly summoned, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars.

AND W. McALLA, Chm. A true copy from the records of the town, Attest, P. J. RAILEY, Clk.

* Nathaniel Prentiss is appointed by the Trustees of the town of Lexington to enforce the by-laws of the town generally

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED ENGLISH TURF HORSE.

Tickle Toby,

WILL stand this season in Lexington & let to mares at the moderate price of Twenty Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, Forty Dollars the season payable 25th December, which may be discharged by the payment of Thirty Dollars by the first day of August next, & Fifty Dollars to ensure a colt. Where a person puts more than one mare, a young gelding will be received in payment at the real value. Pasturage Gratis, and the greatest attention paid to mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or dark bay, near sixteen hands high, justly formed, and possessing great muscular powers with remarkable fine feet and legs. JOHN P. WAGNON.

April 16th 1810.

PEDIGREE & PERFORMANCE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Hutchinson Esq. who bred him.

TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best sons of old Matchem, who covered the last nine years of his life, at 50 guineas the season; his dam *Celia* by King Heron of Proserpine—a full sister to col. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas each mare the season which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 212.

At York August meeting, the first time he started, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Pierce's Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and Mr. Brewster's Put. At York spring meeting, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dowsword's Abba-Thugle, Col. Ratcliff's Mouse-trap, and Mr. Garforth's Harold. The day following he won 50l. for all ages, beating Colonel Ratcliff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope. The York August meeting following, he won the great subscription, (though five years old) for six years old and aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the Duke of Norfolk's Dubskeeper—This was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lbs. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valiant, which were the only times he run that year. The York spring meeting following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The August meeting he walked over for the king's plate, and won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tamerlane, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Band's Rattler. The York spring meeting following, he received 50 guineas forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting, he again won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Huby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish. He also won the 100 guineas at Dunfermlie, beating Gustavus, and the 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Barro's Louisa at one heat.

The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's Mulespinner and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l. at Newton, beating Mr. Louth's Affirmance, allowing him 25lb.—And the 100gs. at Newcastle upon Tyne beating Mr. Baird's Lucy, Mr. Peirse's Rosamond and Lord Tyconne's Hermes—He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Donnegall's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Tatton's Betsey, and Mr. Rathbone's Tommy—and also received the premiums at several places, no horses entering against him.

In 1807, Sir SOLOMON, son of Tickle Toby, 2 years old, walked over the Norfolk Old Course for the Colt Sweepstake of 100 dollars, each two mile heats. At 3 years old he won at one heat the first Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars, four mile heats, over the New Course, Norfolk. He afterwards won the Great Match against Mr. Winn's famous horse GALLATIN by Diomed, 4 mile heats beating him between 2 and 300 yards and was never put up. He was matched against Mr. BALL's celebrated horse FLORIZEL by Diomed, to run the first Tuesday in May, 1809, agreeable to the Newmarket Rules, over the Old Course, Norfolk, 4 mile heats, for 10,000 dollars, which was declined by the friends of Florizel. Sir SOLOMON then challenged Mr. BURW. WILKS's horse POTOMAC by Diomed, or any other in America, for 5000 dollars, or any other amount, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, which may be seen by reference to the Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington and Baltimore papers.

Sir SOLOMON has since beat the famous horse Wrangler by Diomed a match of four miles for 5,000 Dollars. CALEB BOUSH.

WHEREAS, I have seen a publication in the Western Citizen dated February 3d, 1810, signed Rusticus. Where this youth borrowed this name, is best known to himself—or when he came to enlist under the banners of our Fleming county knight errant, I know not. Mr. M. appears to set out in his publication with great importance indeed, in styling me first an ignoramus, and then with the appellation of a Solomon—and as he takes notice of the sagacity of Solomon, Mr. M. displays a great deal of sagacity here also, in uniting an ignoramus and the wisdom of a Solomon in one person. Mr. Rusticus, whoever you are, let your dog grow first, and then your feathers, then you may probably be worth plucking. Do not assume the rank of a lawyer before you are matured for a pottinger. Amazing ingrate! glorious and unwise being! Who made you supreme to hold vengeance in one hand, and despised mercy in the other? As I am an old man, you will pardon and shew me mercy! Proud and arrogant youth! when did I prostrate myself at your throne, or bow at your sceptre for mercy? No, vain being that is an homage I owe to none but the Deity, much less to the dogs of the human species. As you are so profuse of the goodness and mercy to me, I must in gratitude and respect make return unto you. Mr. M. as you have enlisted under the banner of the Fleming knight errant, and as you are but a recruit—or in other words, a young soldier, I will excuse you, as you may get better education in Paris than riding on your Roman e to Flemingsburg—and list e of Rusticus you may assume the title of Sancepanzo; and take my advice not to trouble yourself further about the affairs of our county, especially about elections. And as you said Solomon should not be slighted, neither shall Mr. M.

MICHAEL GASSIDY. Fleming county, March 28, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story Brick House and Lot of ground on Main street, for LAND, within one or two miles of this town.— Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

Taken up in Fayette county, by James Lafon, a Bay Mare, four years old next spring, 14h hands high, appraised to 25 dollars this 23d of January, 1810.

AMBRASE YOUNG.

DOWNING'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has lately opened a Livery Stable on short street, near the jail. He is supplied with every thing necessary, & will in a short time render his stable more commodious and be prepared for the reception of any number of horses. As heretofore he is provided with good stables. His own attention and exertions shall not be wanting to give the most complete satisfaction to his former customers and such of his friends as may wish their horses under his care.

J. L. DOWNING. April 23d, 1810.

Several first rate geldings for sale, and horses and gigs for hire. J. L. D.

Mrs. BECK'S ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK with the greatest respect informs his friends and the public, that he will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Beck's school while she continues under so severe an affliction, and also in assisting her when restored to health; assuring them that his utmost ability shall be exerted to merit their patronage.

Mrs. Beck had solicited Mrs. Mentelle, three months ago to teach French, History and Progressive Geography, and who is now ready to attend when a sufficient number of Pupils will authorise it. Mrs. Mentelle continues her Dancing school as usual.

Lexington March 28, 1810.

NOTICE.

Col. Robert Johnston some years since withdrew any authority from me, sold to Lewis Craig my proportion which is one fourth of an entry of 10,000 acres now in Jessamine, made in the name of Benjamin Johnson of Orange. He has in the course of last week, made a second contract with the said Lewis Craig, confirming the first as my trustee, pending the settlement of our accounts before the master commissioner of the Fayette circuit court on a reference in a suit in chancery brought by me against the said Johnston. In set aside the deed of trust, and alter an interlocutory decree pronounced by the court in my favor. I have objected to the said sale when exhibited on the said settlement and shall take the proper steps to avoid it. In the mean time I hereby caution all persons from purchasing under the said Lewis Craig.

JOHN CRAIG. Lexington March 19th, 1810.

N. B. Old Lewis Craig, the Baptist Preacher, of Mason county, is the man alluded to in the above advertisement.

JOHN CRAIG.

Montgomery County, Sect.

Taken up by George Black, one mile from Mountsterling, a Dark Bay Filly, about two years old last spring, has a small star in her face, both hind feet white, not branded, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson. 12th December, 1809.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES; together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington K. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

A.
Allen Charles
Arthur John
B.
Barr Thos. T. & R.
Beach Joseph
Breckenridge Mary
H. 2
Baker Isaac
Boon Eleanor
Bell Hannah
Bradley Robert
Bradley Denis
Brown Thomas
Broadus Edwin
Beak Harmon
Baley David or
Baley John
Blackwell James
Baldwin Tyler
Bainbridge Abalom
Brumburger Michael
C.
Champer doct. T.
Crothers Samuel
Caldwell capt. Geo.
Clark William
Churchill Mary
Caldwell Charles
Cullin Edmund
Cullin James
Cavender Elizabeth
Cunningham Thomas
D.
Dunlap William
Dupey Sucky
Davenport Bofwell
Dienstmann Ann Ma-
ria
Deterly Jacob
Downing Mr.
E.
Emberfou Reuben
Elgin Hezekiah
Eafes Littleton
F.
Fisher William
Fitzgerrall
G.
Garrard James
Gray George
Graves Josiah or
John Graves his
brother
Gentry Pleasant
H.
Hofkins James
Hyde George
Hernndon Susanah B.
Haines Simon
Hawkins Walker
Hayes Capt. Saml.
Holderman Abraham
Howe James
Hamilton Abenezzer
Henderson Maria
Hicky Simon
Holmes John
Hawkinscol. Wyatt
J.
Johnfon James Esq.
Jackson Lydia
K.
King John
Koons Nicholas
L.
Lewis David
Lewis Stephen
Lide John
Little James Majr.
Leonard John
M.
Meade James
Martin James
Milton Elijah
Mathews Jacob
Mekinzey Thomas
Moore Peter
Moore William
Monroe hon. John
M'Dowell maj. John
N.
Nettle Thomas
Owens John
P.
Patterfon Samuel
Prather Aaron
Pierce William
Preston Walter
Price Miss Jane
R.
Riley Ninian 2
Roufe William
Ritter Jacob
Robards George
Rice David
Richardfon Nancy
Refell Nelson
S.
Sagefar Jacob
Steel Reuben 2
Starmonback Mr.
Sayres Stephen
Skinner Cornelius
Sneed John S.
Schooler Joseph
Smart Joseph
Steel Brice
Smith Archimidas
Sonrall Messrs.
Hart & Co.
T.
Thomas Mofes Jr.
Tull Samuel
Turnham Thomas
Trimble James
Taylor Philip
U.
Underwood Reuben
W.
Winn Mime
Wilson John
Wright John
Wilson John H.
Wilmott Polly L.
Williams William
Wilson Samuel
Weigat George
Wilson Jonathan
Wyatt Mij. John
Woorland Barnabas
Y.
Yaegar Nicholas
Young col. Richd.
JOHN JORDAN, Jr., P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nicholasville if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

March 31st, 1810.
James Stonestreet
Archer Dickerson
David Wilson
Joseph Arvill
Francis Underwood 2
James Craybrooks
James Cud 2
James Chambers 2
Nat. Drake
Elias Griffin
Edward Stephens
Robert Crocket
Trustees of Bethell }
Seminary }
James Fletcher
Mrs. Frances Smith 2
Miss Susanah M. Price
Nancy Morris
Hugh Holmes
John Chiles
Joel Becker
Zachariah Barr
Valentine Cook
William Ames
David Sutton
William Nusam
Mrs. Grozell Scott
Doct. A. Montgomery
John Lumes
George Tanner
Shadrack Hall
Wm. Walker
George M'Donall Esq.
Wiley I. Berner
Thomas Pemiston
Archer Rutherford
Daniel Ishell
Eli Moorehead
B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office Winchester Ky. if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

April 6th, 1810.
Adams John
Arnold Rice W.
Allen James
Berry Thomas 2
Beach William
Blackwell Elizabeth
Brandenberg David
Browhard James
Baker George
Cox James
Duncan John
Deane Edward
Etriel Benjamin
Fourman John
Gerrard James
Gohagen Anthony 2
Gholson Thomas
Gass John
Henry Abner
Howard Louday
Hardman William
Jackson Francis F.
Joiner Rebecca
Kelso Hugh
Kew John
Long James
Lounis Henry
Morrugh Thomas 2
Mullins Jesse
Norris William
O'Rear Jeremiah 2
Power Thomas
Price John
Pearson Sarah S.
Richardson Elizabeth
Rout Daniel
Smith William
Sherwood Moses 2
Taylor Jonathan
Tompkins John
Vanbus George Kirk
Wilson John
Young James
A ms James
Abel Eliza
Brigs Agathe
Boggs James
Byrne Thomas
Barrow Nathan
Bowlerd Thomas
Berkley Samuel
Daniels Margaret
Dollary Owen
Fielding Thomas
Green John
Gallop Enoch
Gibson James
Harden Patsy
Harry Charles
Jones William
Irwin Joseph
Kentley Williams
Kyle James
Lewis Stephen
Martin John Majr.
Mosely Persen
Patten George
Pearson Rebecca
Rawlings John
Right John
Swengly John
Tuttle John

E. CALLOWAY, P. M.

MRS. LUCAS HAS REMOVED HER MILINERY STORE

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obligation to R. Pitman, bearing date the 17th Feb. '96 to convey by deed in fee simple, 25 acres of Land in Woodford county, adjoining the lands of Warren, Langham and Gilman, on the waters of Clear creek; and doth now refuse to comply therewith. This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing said land of said Lea, as I hold said bond or obligation by assignment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the title.

Thos. Duvall.

March 27, 1810.

FOUND

ON SUNDAY morning on the Frankfort road, about three miles from Lexington, an OLD SADDLE, with a blue saddle cloth, the tree broken and no stirrup leathers—the owner may get it by applying to

JAMES HENDERSON.

LOST

ON Saturday evening near where the above was found, a MAN'S SADDLE nearly new, silver head and cantle, the initials I. H. on the head, silver plated stirrup irons, and silver slips to the stirrup leathers, and also a common S bent bitt curb BRIDLE.—A generous reward will be given for them or either by

JAMES HENDERSON,
Living on the Leestown road 3 miles from Lexington.

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for Sale at their Store, corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington, A large quantity of the best

PRINTING INK.

And an additional assortment of—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ferguson's Lectures
Astronomy
Adams' Philosophy
The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,
A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,
Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best quality,
Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

FOR SALE.

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

Taken up by Kitty Biers, living in Jessamine county, five miles from Nicholasville, a Chesnut Sorrel Stud Colt, two years old past, no brands perceivable, fourteen hands high, appraised to \$12 before me,

Peter Higbee.

December 12, 1809.

A PROPOSAL

BY ZADOK CRAMER, BOOKSELLER, PITTSBURG, (Penn.)

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

NOTES OF A TOUR

TO THE
WESTERN COUNTRY,
THROUGH

THE STATES OF OHIO & KENTUCKY,
A VOYAGE

DOWN THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND
A TRIP THROUGH THE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND PART OF
WEST FLORIDA.

Commenced in the winter of 1807, and
concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

SKETCHING the state of the vast tract of country through which he travelled, a distance of between three and four thousand miles. Early history—progress in settlement—population—manners—customs—natural & artificial curiosities—rivers—creeks—towns—villages—manufactures—religion—politics—Indian wars and massacres—peculiarities of backwoodsmen and hunters—Indian mounds or ancient burying places—fortifications on the Ohio—Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians on the Mississippi—their manners and customs—settlements on the Mississippi river—soil, products, climate and diseases, &c. of these regions.

Proposals for this work were issued some time ago, but its publication was necessarily delayed in consequence of the author extending his route, further than he at first intended, down the Mississippi river, through the Mississippi territory and part of West Florida. The Tour is now completed, and the manuscript in the hands of the publisher, and will be put to press immediately, and issued with as little delay as possible.

There were a number of subscribers to the first proposals, and more are now respectfully solicited—those especially fond of encouraging literature and science—of learning the state of their own country, geographically and physically—of reading man as he is, with all his burdens on his back—of storing their minds with useful information, rational and beneficial amusement—Such will subscribe and read with considerable degree of pleasure—for our author takes us as we are, with all our foibles and faults—our vices and virtues—perfections and imperfections.

CONDITIONS.

This work shall be printed in one volume duodecimo size, of between 300 and 400 pages, with a new type and on a fine paper.

The price to subscribers shall not exceed one dollar twenty five cents, neatly bound and lettered, and those who subscribe for nine copies, shall have one gratis, provided the money is paid on delivery of the books, which in all cases will be required.—A further discount of five per cent, will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

Subscription papers to be returned in the course of three months—at which time it is expected the work will be ready for delivery.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole of Mr. Usher's Stock, wishes to inform the public that he carries on the above business extensively in the house lately occupied by Mr. Daniel White, second door below the Branch Bank. He has now on hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of the best materials.

Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

Taken up by Timothy Marker, living in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one BAY MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star in her forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to \$5 dollars.

Lewis Nuckols, j. p. S. c.

January 12th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chuloni Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

Br WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Lexington, December 26, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coquello and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.

THOMAS VANHOOK, Compl't.

against

ENGALOW ADAMS & others defts. } In Chancery.

This day came the complainant by his counsel, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Engalow Adams is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; on motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some public newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attest.

ANDREW MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-at one-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his oldstand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

The Noted Running Horse

YOUNG WHIP,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, eight miles from Lexington & three from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged with sixteen, provided the money is paid by the expiration of the season, which will commence the 20th instant and end the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money to be considered on demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water, under good fences, gratis; and at the request of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence per week. I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands and a half high, possessing great strength and activity, and it is generally thought by all those who have seen him, his equal for beauty and symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in America.

PEDIGREE.

The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by Celar, was out of Avered Mead's famous mare Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse Janus, whose character as a horse of great speed, was admitted by all who knew him. YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and celebrated turf horse Whip, Whip by Saltram, and Saltram by Eclipse, who covered at two hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP has descended from a long line of noble ancestry, which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of the English Racing Calendars, and the pedigrees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet, supposed to be of the best running stock in England, whose pedigrees have been thought too lengthy to be here inserted.

YOUNG WHIP, running against the best horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out of eight: one sweepstake, two matches, and four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,

WILLIAM B. COOK.

March 12, 1810.

Fayette County, Sct.

Taken up by Samuel Harris, living 5 miles from Lexington near Henry's mill road, a sorrel horse 6 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, has a small star in his forehead—also, a Black Mare about 20 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, has a small star and is hip shot, had on a 3 shilling bell: the horse appraised to \$5 dollars, the mare to 20 shillings, before me this 10th February, 1810.

RICH. HIGGINS.

Mercer County, Sct.

WILLIAM B. RICE Esq. returned that Thomas Moore, living on Shawnee run, has taken up a Bay Horse about 6 years old, about 14 1/2 high, a star on his forehead a snip on his nose, hands shod before, has no brands perceivable at time, his tail rather short, appraised to \$30,

A copy teste,

THO. MILLIN &c.

January 11th, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconfidable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and pecuniary) have been introduced on the public, for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, & delirious to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

12m

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated